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TT 525

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN

MODE.

779717

MILLS & CO., DES MOINES.

#### TABLE OF MEASURES.

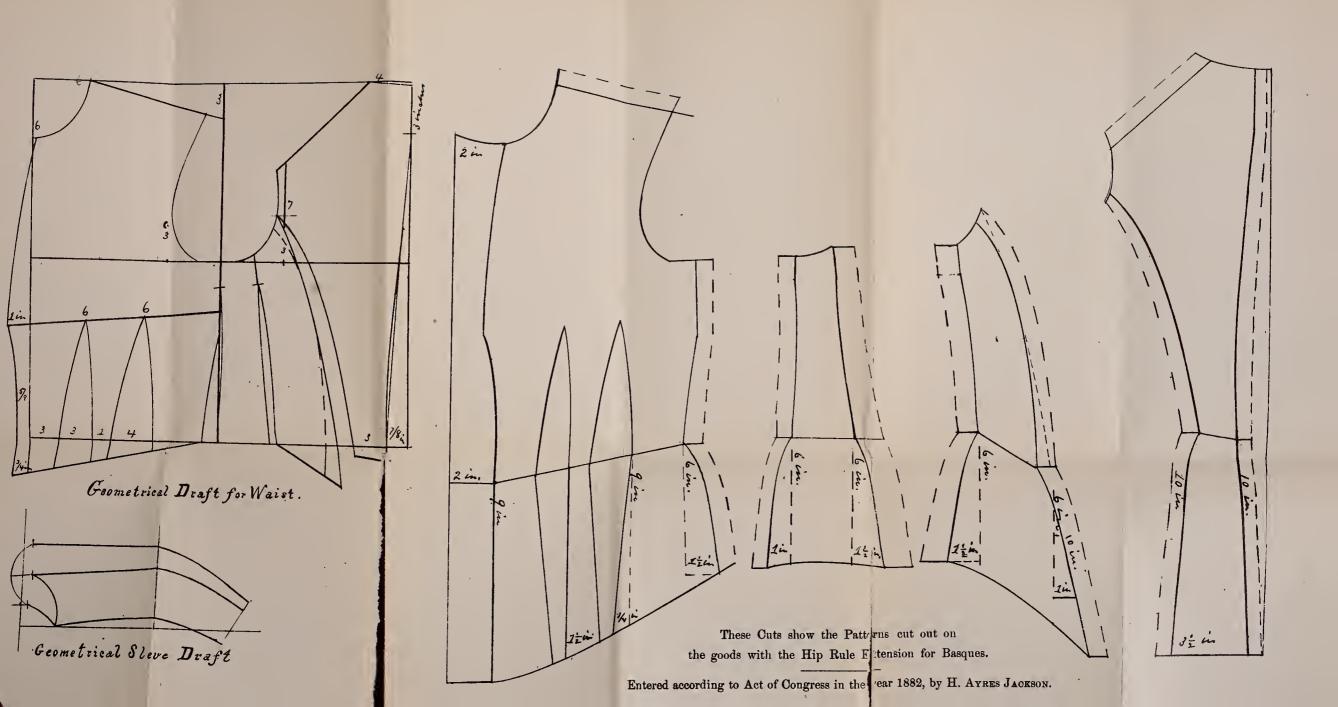
The annexed table shows the average proportional measures for regular formed persons, including the chest and width of back measures (both combined); the armseye and the proper distance between the top waist and the under-arm lines. No rule can be relied on to determine the chest or width of back measures separately, except by carefully measuring from arm to arm with the measuring tape, as all forms differ in that respect. The chest and width of back measures constitute a trifle more than two-thirds of the bust measure. The armseye a trifle less than one-third. The three measures combined equal the exact bust measure.

-	Size of Bust measure.	The Chest and width of	ure both combined.	Average	Armseye measure.		Average distance be-	top Waist	and the under-	Lines.
23	Inches.	17 II	nches.	10 I	nches.	54 .	. to .		$5\frac{1}{2}$	Inches.
24	**	18	"	101	**	$5\frac{1}{2}$ .	. to .		$5\frac{3}{4}$	* *
25	**	19	44	11		$5\frac{1}{2}$ . $5\frac{3}{4}$ .	. to .		6	44
26	14	191	**	$11\frac{1}{2}$	4.4	6 .	. to .		$6\frac{1}{4}$	**
27	"	20	4.4	12	**	64.	. to		$6\frac{1}{2}$	**
28	* *	$20\frac{1}{2}$	"	121	14	$\begin{vmatrix} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{5}{8} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{vmatrix}$ .	. to .		$6\frac{5}{8}$	* *
29	"	21	**	121	* *	$ 6\frac{5}{8} $	, to .		63	**
30	. "	211/2	4.4	13	1.6	$6\frac{3}{4}$ .	. to .		7	* *
31	**	22	4.6	131	"	7 .	. to .		$7\frac{1}{4}$	
32	"	$22\frac{1}{2}$	* *	14	. 44	74 .	. to .		7½ 7¾	**
33	**	23	**	141	**	7½ . 7¾ .	. to .		74	"
34	**	24	**	15	"	7章.	. to .		8	**
35	**	$24\frac{1}{2}$	4.6	$15\frac{1}{2}$	**	8 .	. to .		$8\frac{1}{4}$	**
36	**	25	4.4	16	**	81 .	. to .		8½ 8¾	4.4
37	"	26	"	$16\frac{1}{2}$	"	$8\frac{1}{2}$ . $8\frac{3}{4}$ .	. to .			**
38	"	$26\frac{1}{2}$		17			. to .		9	"
39	**	27	"	$17\frac{1}{2}$	61	9 .	. to .		$9\frac{1}{4}$	" "
40		28	"	$17\frac{3}{4}$	**	91.	. to .		938 9½ 958 934	**
. 41	**	$28\frac{1}{2}$		18		98 .	, to .		$9\frac{1}{2}$	"
42	"	29	**	$18\frac{1}{2}$	**	$9\frac{1}{2}$ .	. to .		$9\frac{5}{8}$	**
43	"	$29\frac{1}{2}$	**	183	"	938 . 912 . 958 . 934 .	. to .		$9^{\frac{3}{4}}$	**
44	" .	30	**	19	**	9章.	. to .		$9\frac{7}{8}$	**
45	"	$30\frac{1}{2}$	**	$19\frac{1}{2}$	**	$9\frac{7}{8}$ .	. to .		10	"
46	"	31	**	193	1.6	10 .	. to .		104	**
47	"	32	**	20	* *	$10\frac{1}{4}$ .	. to .		10}	**
48	11	$32\frac{1}{2}$	**	20 to	22 in.	$10\frac{1}{2}$ .	. to .		10章	

Note.—After the measures are taken and before the customer leaves compare them with the table of average measures, and should they vary much make sure they are right before they leave.





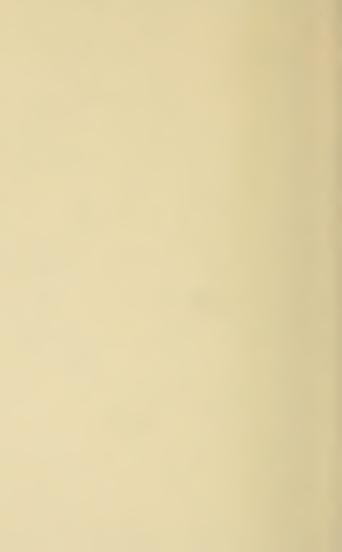


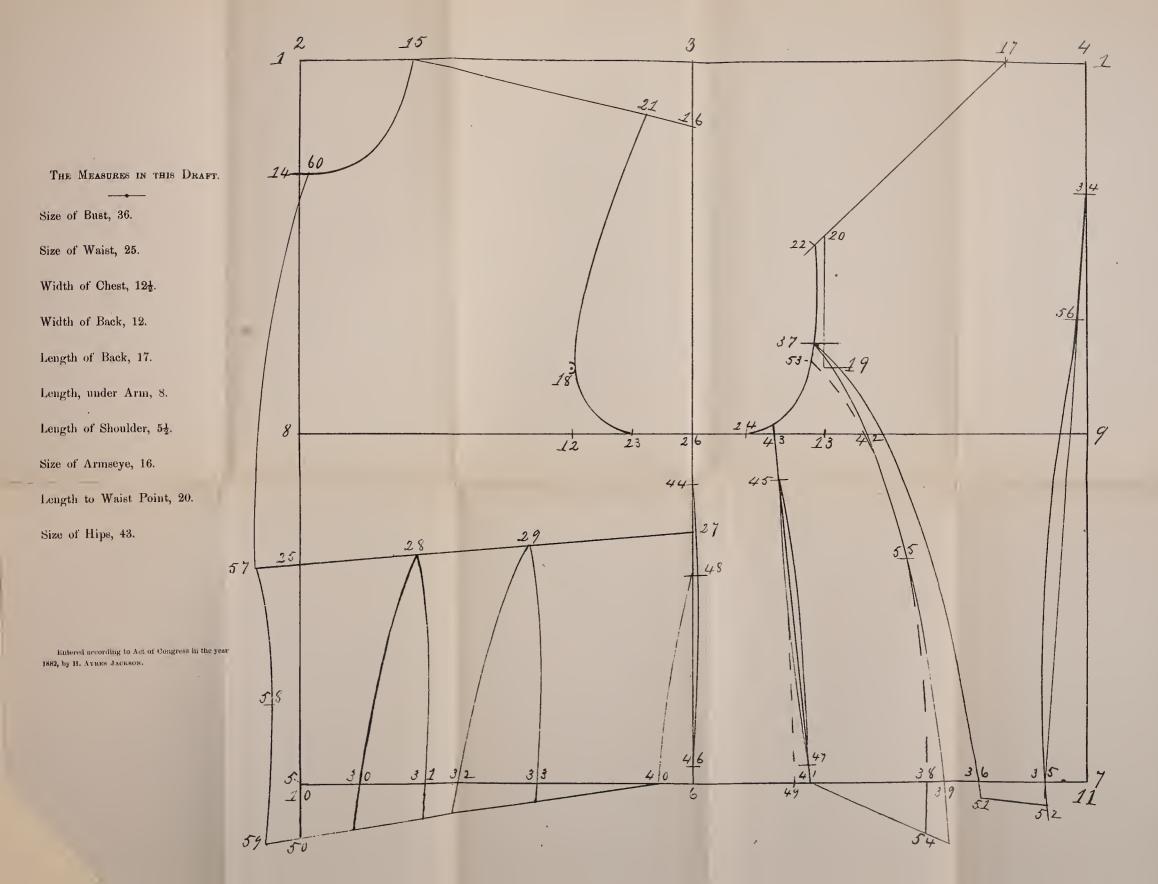
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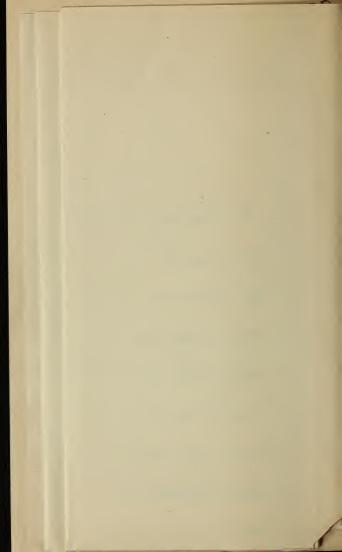
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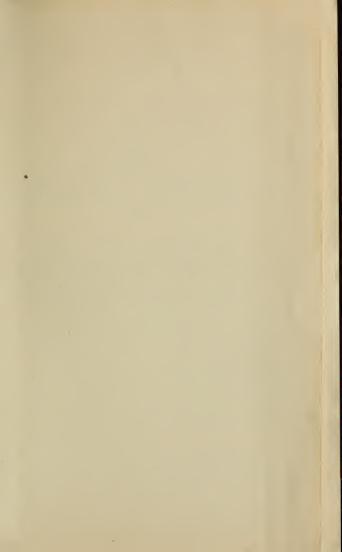
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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1882,  $$\operatorname{By}$  H. A. JACKSON.



N these days of progress, as the steam engine has superseded the old six-horse stage coach, the electric light is taking the place of the old oil lamp, the lightnings of heaven become the passive servant of man to carry intelligence, so corresponding progress has been made in other arts, among which is the application of geometry as embodied in the Franco-Prussian Mode, which is becoming the slogan that will break in pieces and trample in the dust the old rusty ideas of cutting and fitting ladies' costumes, the scientific application of strictly mathematical principles can be found in no other system of dress cutting. The many charts claiming to be French Tailor Stystems, and improvements on S. T. Tailor System, are frauds upon their face. Any form of diagram, on pasteboard with perforated outlines, are simply charts and nothing more.

After nearly four years' contest in the Patent Office, we hold a clean patent covering the vital principles embodied in our system, and all persons are warned against trespass upon said principles under penalties.

This system wherever tested comes out ahead. It will fit forms that cannot be fitted by any other system. The Hip

Rule is complete, and the Sleeve the only practical one ever invented. Costumes cut by this system assume a more easy and graceful appearance, one-half of your time is saved as no changes are necessary, your anxiety becomes a pleasure, as you guess at nothing. No dressmaker can afford to be without it.

The Franco-Prussian Mode is sold as follows:

										tructions	
"	"		"	44	66	" w	ithout	"		66	 10.00
Three	Modes	at	one	time	includ	ing In	structi	ion 1	Bool	·	 21.00
											 40.00
Twelve	"	66	"	66	"		"		46		 75.00

Price of our Limited Geometrical System with Sleeve (chart form):

Single with Sleeve and printed instructions	5.00
Single both Sleeve and Hip Rule, full system instructions	10.00
One dozen including Sleeve and printed instructions	20.00

Agencies for special territory on advantageous terms.

Persons sending orders from a distance should always enclose a Post-office order for the amount wanted; but if sent C. O. D., at least \$1.00 should be enclosed with the order to ensure the express charges.

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### H. AYRES JACKSON,

Inventor and Patentee,

P. O. Box 385, Chicago, Ill.

Or, Branch Office, Des Moines, Iowa.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year of 1882, By H. A. JACKSON.

## FRANCO-PRUSSIAN MODE MEASURES.

Dress Makers should bear in mind that the Franco-Prussian Mode is a Draft from Actual Measure, for Cutting Dresses, Cloaks, Basques, etc.; also, Gent's Coats, Vests, Shirts, etc.; hence the necessity of always getting correct and proper measures; then place them on paper to avoid mistakes, placing the name of the party at the head of the measures, to avoid substituting the measures of wrong party.

Never Measure any Person until you see they are dressed as they desire to be when wearing the garment to be fitted. In case artificial fullness is wanted, supply it.

- 1. The Bust Measure should be easy. Stand fronting the party being measured; carry the tape straight across the Back, just under the shoulder blades, then bring it around over the fullest part of the Bust; now hold with thumb and finger, and turn the party around and see they stand in a perfectly natural position, the arms dropping at the sides, etc., and that your tape is properly placed; then, without drawing too tight, ascertain your measure. If it seems to come between two sizes always take the largest one, then allow 1½ inches for fullness.
- Waist.—Measure tight around the smallest part of the Waist.

- 3. Chest.—Measure close from arm to arm, just above the Bust. (Determine where the arm joins the body by raising and lowering the arm.)
- 4. Width of Back.—Measure close from arm to arm, above the shoulder blade.
- Length of Back.—Place your tape on the top bone of the spinal column, then measure down to bottom of belt.
- Under Arm.—Place the end of the tape under the arm, "easy," then carry it down to bottom of belt.

This is an important measure, and too much care cannot be taken in having it just right, and you should always see that the top of the tape comes just to the muscle under the arm as it joins the body, never too close up, or too slack, making it too long or too short.

- Armseye.—Carry the tape under the arm and over the point of shoulder close.
- 8. Shoulder.—Place the end of tape as high on the neck as you desire to carry the dress, then down to point of shoulder.
- 9. Neck and Front.—Place the end of tape on top bone of Spinal Column, then carry it to center of Bust, close but easy—then down front to bottom of Belt.
- 10. Hips.—Measure loosely around the hips, then allow three inches.



# Rules to draft by the Franco-Prussian Mode, as explained by cuts in front of book.

First. Draw a line across top of Paper (marked 1) for top line.

Second. Draw Bust Line 1½ inches from left hand edge of Paper (marked 2).

Third. Take the Scale indicating the Bust measure wanted, and measure its length on top line from 2 to 3 and from 3 to 4, marking each point, then on bottom of Paper from 5 to 6 and from 6 to 7, then draw straight lines 4 to 11 and from 3 to 6, for back and center lines.

Fourth. Now calculate on your tape one half of the armseye measure, then add to it ½ inch, then measure that distance on Bust-line 2 to 8, and on Back-line 4 to 9, then find under-arm measure on tape, then measure that distance on Bust-line 8 to 10, and on Back-line 9 to 11, then draw under-arm line 8 to 9, and the bottom Waist-line 5 to 7.

Fifth. Now find one-half of the chest measure on your tape, and then measure it on under-arm line 8 to 12, then measure one-half of the width of back measure on same line 9 to 13, always marking plain where all measures terminate.

Sixth. Now take the scale and measure six numbers from top line down on bust line and mark at 14 for front of Neck, then six numbers to right of 1 on top line and mark at 15 for neck and shoulder guide, then three numbers down from 3 on center line and mark at 16 for shoulder line, then four numbers to left of 4 on top line and mark at 17 for width of back and back shoulder point, then three numbers

straight up from 12 and mark at 18 for front of armseye guide, then three numbers straight up from 13 and mark at 19 for back armseye guide, then seven numbers straight up from 19 and mark at 20 for point of back shoulder guide and draw line 20 to 19.

Seventh. Draw lines from 15 to 16, and 20 to 17 for front and back shoulder lines, then with tape measure for front shoulder 15 to 21 (5½ inches), then measure for back shoulder 17 to 22 (6 inches).

Eighth. Take the Mode in left hand and place the front neck point at 14 and carry the neck points back to 15 and draw the neck curve. Then take the Mode in right hand and place the front armseye form at 21, and so it shall at the same time pass \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch to right of 18, and the bottom armseye form crossing the under-arm line at 23, then draw the front of armseye curve, then turn the Mode over, face down, and with the same curve, draw back of armseye 22 to 24, then measure the armseye, and if more than \( \frac{3}{4} \) of an inch too large, or \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch too small, raise or lower the under-arm, and bottom Waist-lines \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch for every inch desired change.

Ninth. Take the scale and measure seven numbers down from 8 on Bust-line, and mark at 25, then five numbers down from 26, on center line, and mark at 27, then draw 25 to 27 for top dart line, then scale six numbers to right of 25 and mark 28, then scale six numbers to right of 28 and mark 29 for top of dart guides, then scale three numbers to right of 5 on bottom Waist-line and mark at 30, then three more numbers to 31, one number to 32, and four numbers to 33; now place the dart point of Mode at 28 and draw line to 30, then from

29 to 32, then turn the dart form over and draw curves 29 to 33 and 28 to 31.

Tenth. With tape measure down on the Back-line three inches below top-line mark at 34, then measure  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch to left of 7 on back-line and mark 35, then draw line 34 to 35 for back slope, then scale three numbers to left of 35 and mark 36 for width of Back at bottom, then draw short line 37,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above 19 in back armseye, then place the front neck point on Mode at 37, carrying the bust form down to 36, then draw the Back Curve.

Eleventh. Now take the figure on your tape which denotes one-half of the waist measure (say 12½ inches), between thumb and finger of the right hand, the end of the tape to the left, then place the figure (12½) at 35, and measure out to 36, width of back; next measure out between the darts, and then front of the darts 30 to 5, then carry the tape to the right until the end reaches the back dart line at 33, at which hold the end with the left hand, measuring the balance 8¾ inches to the right, and marking at 38. This shows the surplus goods for a 36 inch Bust and a 25 inch Waist to be 1½ inches, which surplus divide in the center at 39, then carry the other half to the left of 6 on center line and mark at 40.

Twelfth. Now place the end of Bust form (2 inches from front neck Point) at 37 and draw curve 37 to 39, then place the end of tape at 6, carry to the right hand, place the thumb nail of right hand on the tape and hold firmly on the line at 39, then double the tape and mark at 41 so to evenly divide the goods between the side-back and under-arm patterns, then place the end of the tape on under-arm line at 26 and carry to 42, then double and mark at 43, then draw line 43 to 41.

Thirteenth. Now mark at 44 half way between 26 and 27 on center line, then mark at 45, one inch below 43, and one-half inch up from bottom Waist-line, at 46 and 47 (above 6 and 41), then mark on center line at 48 (one inch below dart line 27), then place Bust form of Mode at 48 and draw curve to 40, then with dart form draw 45 to 47 and 44 to 46, also 45 to 49. These curves should not exceed one-eighth inch each.

Fourteenth. Now take your tape and place the end at 4, on back line, measure to 17 (1% inches), place the 1% inches on front shoulder at 15, then carry the tape down to 8 on Bust-line, thence down on Bust-line the length of Neck and Point measure 20 inches, then mark at 50, then draw line 50 to 40 for point of Waist, then measure the length of back and draw slope 51 to 52, then measure from 37 to 51 and place the same measure at 53 and carry it down two 54, then draw slope 41 to 54. The side-back shows two triangles, one to top 53 to 42, the other at the bottom 55 to 54. These vary from 3% to 34 of an inch at the base, according to the size and form of person; they are basted off to control armseye and form at waist.

Fifteenth. Now place the Mode, face down, dart form 1 to the right, on the back slope line, the notch below dart form, two inches above the under-arm line at 56, and place so the form crosses the back slope line at 35, and draw curve for back slope dart to 52.

Sixteenth. Now measure out from Bust-line at 25 one inch and mark at 57, then measure out 5% of an inch at 58, and 3% of an inch to left of 50 and mark 59, and then take the bust form of Mode, square end up, and place the point 1% of an inch in from 14 at 60, and draw curve 60 to 57,

then turn the Mode face down, place the extreme dart point at 57, the form touching 58 and 59, at same time then draw front curve as shown.

Seventeenth. In cutting out your Draft, use great care in cutting smoothly on the lines, leaving a portion of the line on the goods side of the pattern, and thus always preserve the correct outlines of the draft, and when you cut the goods. first pin the pattern smoothly on the goods, and then allow ample seams on every line, except the Arms-eye and Neck; by following this rule you will save all errors.



# □ DRESSMAKERS • BEWARE ID•

Infringements on the Franco-Prussian Mode of Dresscutting is extensively practiced. The system bearing the mark, "Mrs. F. J. Kellogg's French Taylor System, Flint. Mich., Pat'd Dec. 4th, '79," was stolen bodily from the "Mode" (but is a poor counterfeit). No such patent ever issued; and to prevent your being imposed upon, will say the Franco-Prussian Mode of Dress-cutting is the only actual measure system on earth, with only one mathematically graduated scale for each sized person measured, and by a geometrical Eccentric Curve, adapting itself to all forms, thus insuring a positive fit without refitting, which Scales and Curves both separately and combined, with accompanying measure directions, were duly copyrighted and a patent applied for in 1878-79 Remember! no other system has Scales and Curves as above, either separate or combined, without infringing on my invention, and I shall prosecute all parties found either selling or using any system embodying infringements on the Franco-Prussian Mode, which is the only system ever invented mathematically complete in itself, combining the only valuable Hip Rule and sleeve ever invented.

All orders, address

H. A. JACKSON, INVENTOR,

P. O. Box 358, Chicago, Ill.,

or Des Moines, Iowa.





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